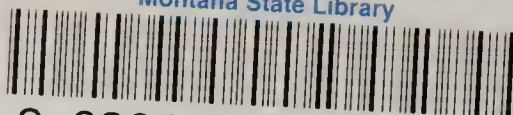


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STATE DOCUMENTS

Your **MONTANA**

Vacation

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
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in the **BIG SKY** country

(34)

In MONTANA

...there's Everything to do!

MAY

Lewis and Clark Cavern State
Park guided tours begin
Vigilante Parade — Helena
Fishing season opens
Gates of the Mountains launch
trips begin
Virginia City and Nevada City
summer activities begin
Montana Institute of the Arts
Festival

JUNE

Rodeo season begins
Red Lodge - Cooke City High
Road opens
Going-to-the-Sun Road opens
Summer theater season begins
Last Chancer tours begin
Indian Sun Dances and Cere-
monials
National Bison Range daily
range tours begin, departure
3:30 P.M. from Headquarters
Building

JULY

Fair season begins
Rodeo season in full swing
Indian Pow-Wows
O-mok-sees
Historical Pageants
Wild Horse Stampede — Wolf
Point

AUGUST

National Fresh Water Trout
Derby — Livingston
Festival of Nations — Red Lodge
Square Dance Jamborees
North Montana State Fair —
Great Falls
Midland Empire State Fair —
Billings

SEPTEMBER

Fair season continues
Special hunting season opens
Harvest Festivals — Throughout
Montana
Northwest Montana Fair and
Rodeo — Kalispell

FALL, WINTER, SPRING

Main hunting season — October,
November
Special fishing areas — Open all
winter
Snowmobile tours of Yellow-
stone Park — Midwinter, from
West Yellowstone
Skiing and winter sports —
Throughout Montana

A Calendar of Montana Vacation Events listing specific dates may be obtained from Montana Highway Commission, Helena. For specific hunting and fishing dates, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena.

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EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN



Your MONTANA Vacation!

31

Montana, with its vast, rolling plains, its soaring snow-capped peaks, its crystal clear lakes and streams and its warm, vigorous people, has an unquestioned charm. Even such widely traveled authors as John Steinbeck succumb to the magic of the BIG SKY COUNTRY. In HOLIDAY Magazine, here is what Mr. Steinbeck has to say about Montana:

"... I am in love with Montana. For other states, I have admiration, respect, recognition, even some affection, but with Montana it is love and it's difficult to analyze love when you're in it.

"... It seems to me that Montana is a great splash of grandeur. The scale is huge but not overpowering. The land is rich with grass and color, and the mountains are the kind I would create if mountains were ever put on my agenda. Montana seems to me to be what a small boy would think Texas is like from hearing Texans. Here for the first time I heard a definite regional accent unaffected by TV, a slow-paced warm speech. It seemed to me that the frantic bustle of America was not in Montana. The calm of the mountains and the rolling grasslands had got into the habitants.

"... Again my attitude may be informed by love, but it seemed to me that the towns were places to live in rather than nervous hives. People had time to pause in their occupations to undertake the passing art of neighborliness. I found I did not rush through the towns to get them over with. I even found things I had to buy to make myself linger.

".... But I see that, as usual, love is inarticulate. Montana has a spell on me. It is grandeur and warmth. If Montana had a seacoast, or if I could live away from the sea, I would instantly move there and petition for admission. Of all the states it is my favorite and my love."



Glacier National Park is a paradise for hikers and mountain climbers. Numerous places of interest can be reached by easy walks from the hotels and chalets.



The brilliance of autumn in Glacier National Park is accented by the first white dusting of snow on rugged peaks.

Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park, lying athwart the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, contains one of the most spectacularly scenic portions of the whole range. Its glaciers are among the few in the United States which are easily accessible.

The park was established by Congress on May 11, 1910, and comprises about one million acres. Among its high peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 beautiful lakes. While no glaciers are accessible by road, many of them are readily reached by trail.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By automobile. U.S. Highways 2, 89, 93, and Route 287 lead to Glacier Park. Highways run north to Canadian national parks from both east and west sides. Yellowstone National Park to the south is a day's drive away.

By rail. The park is on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway. The Glacier Park Transport Co. provides regular bus service for rail travelers.

By bus. The Intermountain Transportation Co., the Great Falls Coach Lines Co. and Central Canadian Greyhound Lines serve park visitors.

By air, West Coast. Northwest Airlines, Frontier Airlines and Western Airlines land at nearby cities. The Glacier Park Transport Co. provides on-call service for air passengers, if requested. Rental cars are available at gateway cities.

PARK HIGHWAYS

The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide at Logan Pass (elevation 6,664 feet.) Logan Pass is usually closed by snow until mid-June. Going-to-the-Sun is 50 miles long, and connects with U.S. 89 at St. Mary and with U.S. 2 at West Glacier. U.S. 89 on the east side of the park is the Blackfeet Highway from Browning and East Glacier to Canada.

Branch highways lead from combination U.S. 89 and Route 287 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier valleys. Chief Mountain International Highway branches from this highway and leads to Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada.

Unpaved roads lead into the Cut Bank Valley on the park's east side, and to Bowman Lake and Kintla Lake on the west side.

U.S. 2 (Theodore Roosevelt Highway) follows the southern boundary of the park for 57 miles between East Glacier and West Glacier.

SEASONS

The season extends from about mid-June to mid-September or later, depending upon weather conditions. Hotels and most motels and cabins within the park are open from June 15 to September 10. Year-around accommodations are available on the fringes of the parks and in nearby towns. Highways outside the park's boundaries are open all year; Going-to-the-Sun is open by June 15 and is usually kept open until October 15. Local inquiry is advised before travel in the park is attempted at pre-season or post-season dates. Before July 1 the park presents unusual scenic effects — high snowbanks beside the roads, distant mountains still covered with winter snow, cascading waterfalls, and profuse wildflowers at lower and middle elevations. Fall visitors will find charm in the brilliant color of the deciduous trees with the high peaks covered with the first snows as a background.

TRAILS

Spectacular views of the park may be seen from your car. There are also 1,000 miles of trails. Hiking and horseback trips to remote wilderness parts of the park may be taken over these trails. This is the finest way to see and enjoy much of the park.

The Waterton Valley, the Belly River country, and the Bowman and Kintla Lakes valleys are among the most magnificent and isolated parts of the park. They may be seen by overnight trail trips. Overnight trips to Sperry or Granite Park Chalets offer opportunity for interesting hikes without camping equipment. There is a hiker's shelter at Gunsight Lake. For trail information, ask a park ranger. Ranger stations are located at main points of interest in the park.

FISHING

The park's lakes and streams support a fish population native to the Rocky Mountain region including Cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Eastern brook and rainbow trout are also numerous among the game species. The larger mackinaw trout are found in St. Mary,

● GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (Continued)

Crossley, and Waterton Lakes. Opening of the fishing season coincides with Montana's opening date, usually in late May, and closes October 15. Waterton Lake conforms to the Canadian season. Park rangers will supply other information. No fishing license is required in Glacier National Park.

WEATHER

While summer days are usually warm and sunny, evenings are cool, and warm clothing should be worn. Rain clothes should be carried while hiking.

Temperature and Precipitation

| Month | Average Maximum °F. | Average Minimum °F. | Average Temperature °F. | Average Precipitation Inches |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| May | 65.2 | 37.5 | 51.3 | 2.4 |
| June | 70.4 | 43.8 | 57.1 | 3.0 |
| July | 80.9 | 47.5 | 64.4 | 1.3 |
| August | 79.3 | 45.4 | 62.3 | 1.2 |
| Sept. | 67.4 | 39.5 | 53.4 | 1.9 |
| Oct. | 45.2 | 32.7 | 43.4 | 2.4 |

VISITOR USE FEES

Automobiles — \$2 for 15 days; \$4 for calendar year.

House trailer — \$2 for 15 days; \$4 for calendar year.

Motorcycle — \$1 for 15 days; \$2 for calendar year.

A permit is issued on payment of fee at entrance, and the permit must be shown to re-enter the park. Fees are deposited in the U. S. Treasury and offset, in part, appropriations made for operating the park.

INDIANS AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Before the white man, few Indians ever ventured into the high mountains of the park, but they used the valleys frequently in hunting and warfare, and established well-defined trails. In midsummer, they camped along the lakes and streams. Many of the place names are of Indian origin.

TO HELP YOU ENJOY THE PARK

Park ranger naturalists conduct daily field trips, present evening talks at hotels and campgrounds, and furnish information about the park. This free service is available from June 15 to September 10, at Apgar, Lake McDonald, Avalanche Campground, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Point, Many Glacier,

Two Medicine, St. Mary, and Rising Sun. Ranger naturalists also accompany some of the launch trips operated by the boat companies.

From May 15 to October 15 place-name signs and roadside exhibits are found along major roads. There are self-guiding nature trails at Avalanche Campground, Trick Falls in the Two Medicine area, and Swiftcurrent Lake in the Many Glacier area.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Year-around accommodations are available on the fringes of the park. Most accommodations within the park are operated by Glacier Park, Inc., East Glacier Park, Mont. from June 1 through Oct. 15; or 2522 N. Campbell, Tucson, Arizona, from Oct. 16 through May 31. Additional accommodations are on private lands within the park, on the park's fringes, and in nearby towns. Advance reservations are advisable.

The season for Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Lake McDonald Hotels is June 15 to Sept. 10. Chalets at Granite Park and Sperry are open from July 1 through Labor Day. Cabin camps, stores and coffee shops are located at Rising Sun and Many Glacier. A store is located in the Two Medicine area. General stores are located at Apgar Village and near Lake McDonald Hotel. For campgrounds write the State Advertising Department, Helena.

All-expense tours including bus fare, meals, hotel lodging and launch excursion, and also trips to Waterton Lakes National Park, may be arranged through the Glacier Park Co.

Saddle horses may be rented at Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels. Rowboats are available at Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine and McDonald Lakes.

Regular launch service is available on Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, Josephine, and McDonald Lakes, and is maintained between the townsite in Waterton Lakes National Park and the head of Waterton Lake in Glacier National Park.

ADMINISTRATION

Glacier National Park is administered by the National Park Service. A superintendent, whose address is West Glacier, Mont., is in charge.



Thunderous Yellowstone Falls is viewed here from a spectacular vantage point along one of the park's foot trails.

RAY ATKESON PH



Yellowstone National Park is famous for its more than ten thousand thermal features, but it is also a wildlife sanctuary where a close-up photo of a handsome elk is a rare thrill.

Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872, a part of the high country of the middle Rocky Mountains is the largest national park.

Its variety of attractions includes 200 geysers, myriad hot springs and bubbling mud volcanoes, brilliant pools and terraces, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, Yellowstone Lake, and numerous wild animals.

THE GEYSERS AND OTHER HOT-WATER PHENOMENA

Yellowstone's geysers are celebrated the world over. Altogether, there are about 10,000 separate thermal features. Most geysers are located in seven principal basins — Norris, Lower, Midway, Upper, West Thumb, Heart Lake, and Shoshone. Some, like Old Faithful, Daisy, and Riverside, erupt at regular intervals; others are irregular.

Other hot-water phenomena are found at widely separated points in the park. At Mammoth Hot Springs, hot water has brought to the surface quantities of mineral deposits which form high, graceful terraces. At Norris Geyser Basin, some of the thermal features are set within a great hollowed-out bowl within which roaring steam vents provide eerie sound effects. Exquisitely-colored steaming pools, bubbling mud and sparkling springs seem to be everywhere.

WATERFALLS

The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, 308 feet high, are nearly twice as high as Niagara. The Upper Falls, while only 109 feet high, are almost as spectacular. Twenty miles away, Tower Fall plunges 132 feet over rugged boulders. Others are Lewis Falls, Moose Falls and Gibbon Falls.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so great an altitude. It lies 7,731 feet above sea level, covers 139 square miles and has a 100-mile shoreline. At its outlet is Fishing Bridge, a favorite spot with anglers.

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

A cameo of canyons, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone alone is worth a trip to this park.

Its dominant color is yellow, but many colors are present. It is gloriously beautiful at any time of day, from the numerous vista points.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By automobile. The most spectacular route is via U.S. 212, the Red Lodge-Cooke City or Beartooth Highway over the 11,000-foot Beartooth Mountains. U.S. 89 provides a water-level approach paralleling the Yellowstone River. U.S. 191 is a picturesque route along the Gallatin River, and Montana Highway 287 runs through the pleasant Madison River valley.

By rail. The Northern Pacific Railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway provide service to the park or nearby points. Park buses meet trains and buses.

Greyhound and Trailways buses serve the park entrances. The Yellowstone Park Company provides bus service in the park.

Northwest Airlines, Western Airlines and Frontier Airlines land at nearby cities.

Cars may be rented at West Yellowstone and other nearby towns, as well as Canyon, Mammoth and Old Faithful.

SEASONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Fine year-around accommodations are available at the three Montana entrances to the park. All accommodations within the park are open from about June 15 to about September 10, and a few park accommodations are open about a month before and a month after these dates. In summer advance reservations are advisable.

The main park season is from mid-June to mid-summer. Autumn is considered a most beautiful season in Yellowstone, and the park is fabulous in winter. Winter trips into the park by snowmobile can be made from West Yellowstone, Montana. The highway from Gardiner to Mammoth and Cooke City is kept open all year; other park roads, including the Red Lodge-Cooke City approach, are closed by snow from fall until late spring. For travel other than in the main season, local inquiry is advised.

• YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (Continued)

Abundant and varied accommodations are available at the Montana cities adjacent to the park. The Yellowstone Park Company, 22 Grand Avenue, Bozeman, operates accommodations in the park.

Hotels are located at Mammoth, Canyon, Old Faithful and Lake. There are cottages at the new Canyon Village and at Mammoth and Lake. Rustic cabins are available at Mammoth, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge and Canyon. For campgrounds, write the State Advertising Department, Helena. There are hotels, lodges, cottages, cabins, cafeterias, restaurants, shopping areas, boats, horseback trips and buses both inside the park and at the adjacent Montana entrances.

ROADS AND TRAILS

The Grand Loop Road, a figure 8, is the main road system of the park, and is about 142 miles in length. About 100 miles of entrance roads connect the Grand Loop with park entrances.

An extensive system of trails leads to the more remote and wilder sections of the park. Information can be obtained from park rangers.

FISHING

Most of the streams and lakes contain one or more species of trout and a few contain whitefish and grayling. No license is required to fish in the park.

WEATHER

Even in mid-summer when days are warmest, nights are cool. Summer showers of short duration are common, but the atmosphere is comparatively dry. Summer clothing is suitable in the daytime; warm jackets are needed at night.

VISITOR USE FEES

Automobiles — \$3 for 15 days; \$6 for calendar year.

House trailer — \$3 for 15 days; \$6 for calendar year.

Motorcycle — \$1 for 15 days; \$2 for calendar year.

A permit, issued at entrance, must be shown on leaving and re-entering the park. Fees are

deposited in the U.S. Treasury and offset, in part, appropriations made for operating the park.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

Guided walks. In all the thermal areas and at the Grand Canyon, ranger-naturalists lead regularly scheduled tours of the neighborhood. Nature walks along forest trails are conducted morning and afternoon in many parts of the park. Also there are many self-guiding trails. Campfire programs. Informal programs are given each evening at Mammoth, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Roosevelt Lodge. Museums. The headquarters museum is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Others are at Old Faithful, Madison Junction, Norris, and Fishing Bridge.

THE BEARS AND OTHER WILDLIFE

Yellowstone is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. Best-known of all the animals are the park bears. Black, brown, cinnamon and platinum blonde bears and cubs visit highways and campgrounds, and often beg from visitors. Do not feed them; they are not pets, but dangerous wild animals. Bears are cute, but cannot be trusted. It is wisest to admire them from inside your car.

Other animals which may be seen are deer, elk, moose, buffalo, coyote, antelope and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep.

Yellowstone's bird population includes 200 species. The national symbol, the rare bald eagle, is sometimes seen near rivers. Ospreys, gulls and pelicans are found at Yellowstone Lake.

TREES AND FLOWERS

Yellowstone is heavily forested; the predominating tree is lodgepole pine. Beautiful wildflowers of many varieties may be seen.

ADMINISTRATION

A superintendent, whose post-office address is Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., is in charge, representing the National Park Service.



Springtime in the Rockies is manifested in many ways, none more beautiful than crisp apple blossoms against snow-crested peaks.



High on the Continental Divide near Marysville, a prospector's cabin, long deserted, is a dramatic reminder of Montana's gold rush days.

Just up the Road from Yellowstone...

Bear's Paw Battlefield — Near Chinook off U.S. 2. Scene of the surrender of Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce following their long trek northward from the Big Hole. Here, in 1877, ended Montana's Indian wars.

Charles M. Russell Gallery and Studio — Great Falls. Collection of Russell's works, world-famed as an artistic portrayal of the early days of the West. From June 1 to September 1, open 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday; 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sunday. From September 1 to May 31, open 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.

Copper Mining — Located in Butte. Open-pit mining can be seen from U.S. 91. Free tours of deep, underground mines are conducted daily except Sunday at 1 p.m. (MDT) throughout the summer. Make reservations at Butte Chamber of Commerce.

Dams — Montana has 17 major dams. Among the most scenic are Kerr Dam near Polson and Madison Dam near Ennis, both Montana Power Company installations, and the following federal dams:

Fort Peck Dam — Near Glasgow off U.S. 2. Largest earthfill dam in the world, forming a huge reservoir on the Missouri River. A highway follows the crest of the dam and leads to a mile-long concrete spillway. An information center is open from May to October.

Hungry Horse Dam — Near Hungry Horse off U.S. 2. The world's fourth largest concrete dam, set in a wooded canyon near Glacier National Park. Self-guiding tours daily through the summer.

Flathead Lake — Between Kalispell and Polson on U.S. 93 and Montana 35. One of the largest natural fresh water lakes in the west, 35 miles long, fed by nearby glaciers and hemmed in by high mountains.

Frontier Town — Near Helena on U.S. 12. A rustic village with magnificent views of the Continental Divide, much of Frontier Town

is hewn out of solid rock and built from giant trees. It offers food, lodging and old-time entertainment.

Gates of the Mountains — Near Helena off U.S. 91. Deep gorge of the Missouri River, discovered and named by Lewis and Clark, provides unusual views of cliffs, canyons, wildlife and wilderness. No roads penetrate this area. Two-hour launch trips are scheduled daily from May 12 to Sept. 15, weekdays at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Sundays and holidays at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Ghost Towns — Deserted mining towns where remains of the gold-rush days may be seen are located in many parts of Montana, often close to modern highways. A complete list can be obtained from the State Highway Commission, Helena.

Giant Springs — Located in Great Falls. The world's largest fresh water spring, flowing 388,800,000 gallons daily, in a pleasant recreational setting with picnic grounds and a fish hatchery nearby.

Indian Reservations — Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lame Deer; Rocky Boy's Reservation, Chippewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder.

Last Chancer Tour — Helena. Jeep-powered train tours historic sections of the Capital City daily during the summer. Nightly performances at the Old Brewery Theater.

Museums — Interesting collections of pioneer relics are displayed at the Beaverhead County Museum, Dillon; Bitter Root Valley Historical Society, Hamilton; Fort Benton Museum, Fort Benton; Carter County Museum (fossil collection), Ekalaka; Central Montana Historical Association Museum, Lewistown; Range Riders' Museum, Miles City; and Virginia City Museums.

Museum of the Plains Indians — Browning. A modern museum with excellent dioramas

All Montana Awaits You!

and displays, this museum also offers authentic Indian handwork for purchase at a Tribal Crafts Shop.

State Historical Museum — Located in Helena. Dramatic dioramas and a notable collection of Charles M. Russell art. A capsule history of Montana in an effective setting. From June 1 through Labor Day, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Labor Day to May 31, week days, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays 12 noon to 5:00 p.m.

National Bison Range — Moiese, off U.S. 93 and U.S. 10-A. One of the last places where buffalo may be found roaming the range, this preserve is home not only to a herd of 500 bison but also to elk, deer and antelope. Buffalo may be seen year-around at an exhibition pasture. In summer, daily auto tours are conducted into the remote parts of the range. Tours leave headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Inquire of the Superintendent at range headquarters, Moiese.

Earthquake Area — At 11:37 p.m. August 17, 1959, an eight-state area felt the heavy jolt of one of the strongest earthquakes recorded in the United States. The bed of the lake tilted dramatically and sections of Highway 287 dropped into it. A gigantic landslide blocked the mouth of the Madison Canyon. This area has now been preserved as a study area by the Forest Service. Most features may be seen from the road or by walking short distances. South of Ennis, off Montana Highway 287.

Pompey's Pillar — Near Billings off U.S. 10 and 312. A rock formation on the Yellowstone River, scene of Indian smoke signals, and named by Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Red Lodge-Cooke City Beartooth Highway — U.S. 212 over the 11,000-foot Beartooth Mountains to Yellowstone Park. Top-of-the-world scenery includes views of glaciers, lakes, fields of alpine flowers, peaks and canyons.

Robbers' Roost — Near Virginia City on Montana 287. Rendezvous of early-day outlaws who here planned raids on gold-laden stagecoaches from Virginia City.

Smokejumpers' Center — Missoula. At this training and dispatching center for forest fire-fighting crews, parachute practice may be seen. Visitors welcome.

State Capitol — Located in Helena. A neo-classic structure faced with Montana granite and topped by a copper dome. Outstanding murals by Charles M. Russell, E. S. Paxson and other artists adorn the interior.

St. Mary's Mission — Located in Stevensville. First permanent white settlement in Montana. Picturesque log church and building, which was the state's first drug store, contain pioneer relics.

Tour of Aluminum Plant — Columbia Falls. Tours of the Anaconda Company's new \$65,000,000 aluminum reduction plant are conducted in summer, Monday to Friday, except holidays, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Tour of Anaconda Smelter — Anaconda. A smokestack 585 feet high, the world's largest, is at the Anaconda Company's copper smelter. Free tours are conducted daily, except Sundays and holidays, at 9:45 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. (MDT.)

Tour of Lumber Mill — Bonner. Free tours of Montana's largest lumber mill are conducted weekdays at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Virginia City — On Montana 287. Montana's second territorial capital, once a ghost town, now restored in the style of gold-rush days, with stagecoaches, saloon, general store, shops, inns, board sidewalks, etc. Nightly melodrama. Nevada City, just down the gulch a piece, is a ghost town being rebuilt in replica. Meals and modern accommodations available.

Waterfalls — In addition to the spectacular falls in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, there are many beautiful, smaller falls including Skalkaho Falls on Montana Highway 38 east of Hamilton; Kootenai Falls on U.S. 2 east of Troy; Black Eagle, Rainbow and Great Falls on the Missouri River near the city of Great Falls; and Beartooth Falls on the Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway, U.S. 212.



Montana's rivers, lakes and streams offer a wide variety for vacationing anglers including some of the top trout fishing in the nation.



*Camping by cool, blue Flathead Lake is a vacation highlight in the Big Sky country.
Three state parks and many cottages, lodges and cabins are located on its shores.*

Montana Fishing

WHERE TO CATCH 'EM!

Big Blackfoot River — Western Montana, Bonner vicinity. Rainbow and cutthroat trout. Sockeye salmon in its headwaters, the Clearwater Lakes, which also furnish bass fishing, plus eastern brook and Dolly Varden trout.

Big Hole River — Southwestern Montana. Famous for rainbow and brown trout. Upper watersheds yield grayling and cutthroat trout. Spinning equipment or dry fly gear suitable for this and the nearby Beaverhead River.

Bitterroot River — Western Montana, Hamilton vicinity. Rainbow, brook and brown trout. Whitefishing in winter. Sub-alpine lakes at its headwaters provide cutthroat.

Clark Fork River — Drains a large area west of the Divide. Brook trout and cutthroat in most tributaries, rainbow downstream. Brown trout, especially in the Little Blackfoot. Boat fishing for sockeye salmon, cutthroat and rainbow trout at Cabinet Gorge Reservoir.

Flathead Lake — Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden and sockeye salmon predominate. Bass in protected bays. Perch in fall and winter. Excellent whitefish. Sockeye salmon in great abundance in fall.

Flathead River — Western Montana. Above Flathead Lake, three tributaries — North, Middle and South Forks — yield cutthroat and Dolly Varden. In Glacier Park, bass, cutthroat and rainbow. Large mackinaw trout in Whitefish Lake. Below Flathead Lake, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, rainbow and brown trout.

Fort Peck Lake — Northeastern Montana, formed by Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River. Walleye pike, channel catfish, goldeye and other warm-water species.

Gallatin River — Southern Montana, Bozeman vicinity. Heads in high mountains in and adjoining Yellowstone Park. Eastern brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout.

Georgetown Lake — Western Montana near Anaconda. Native black-spotted trout, rainbow, eastern brook, silver salmon and Montana grayling. Suitable for fly fishing and trolling. One of the best fishing lakes accessible by car.

Jefferson River — Southwestern Montana, above Twin Bridges. Rainbow and brown trout. Eastern brook, cutthroat and grayling in upper watersheds.

Judith River — Central Montana, Lewistown vicinity. Rainbow, eastern brook and brown trout. Spring Creek, flowing through Lewistown, provides good, accessible fishing.

Kootenai River — Extreme northwestern Montana. Cutthroat and Dolly Varden in main river. Cutthroat, eastern brook and rainbow in tributaries.

Lake Fishing In Eastern Montana — About 200 small reservoirs are stocked each year with bass, blue gills, crappie, walleye pike and northern pike.

Madison River — Southern Montana, Ennis vicinity. Reputed to be the most outstanding trout stream in the United States. Here, and in Hebgen, Quake, and Meadow Lakes, are rainbow and brown trout. High mountain lakes in the headwaters yield golden trout.

Marias River — Northern Montana, Shelby vicinity. Good trout fishing in the headwaters, and exceptional fishing in Tiber Reservoir.

Milk River — Northern Montana, Glasgow to Havre vicinity. Rainbow trout in headwaters and some in Fresno Reservoir; principally crappie and walleye pike in the latter.

Missouri River — Three Forks to Culbertson. The greatest diversity of fishing in the country. In the headwaters are grayling, cutthroat, rainbow, eastern brook and brown trout. Reservoirs at Holter, Hauser and Canyon Ferry Dams provide boat fishing for brown trout, rainbow and sockeye salmon. Lower stretches offer sturgeon, walleye pike, northern pike, sunfish, crappies, catfish and yellow perch.

Musselshell River — Central Montana. A major stream for brown trout. Headwaters and reservoirs also contain eastern brook and rainbow.

Sun River — Great Falls vicinity. Some of the greatest eastern brook, rainbow and grayling fishing in Montana.

Yellowstone River — From the Park through southeastern Montana. Cutthroat high in the Beartooths. Rainbow, brown trout and whitefish in Livingston to Columbus areas. Walleye pike, channel catfish, fresh water drum and ling east of Billings.

Licenses for Non-Residents — \$3 for 6 days; \$10 for season.

Further Information — Write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena.

Montana State Parks

Lewis and Clark Cavern is an underground wonderland of stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, shaped by nature into strange formations.

Naturally air-conditioned, the cavern is electrically lighted, safe and comfortable to visit. Guided tours operate daily from May 1 to September 30. The tour takes 90 minutes and costs \$1.00 for adults, 50¢ for children. From park headquarters, a jeep railway and tram lift transport visitors up the hillside to the cavern entrance. A free picnic and camping area is provided. The park is just off U.S. Highway 10, 47 miles east of Butte on a direct route between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks.

Bannack State Monument is a picturesque reminder of gold-rush days. Montana's first territorial capital, now a ghost town, Bannack preserves scenes familiar to the miners, bandits, gamblers and gold-seekers of the 1860's. Off U.S. 91 near Dillon.

Bitterroot Lake State Park, in a pleasant, wooded setting, is ideal for picnics and camping. Off U.S. 2 near Kalispell.

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area is popular with picnickers, campers and fishermen. Docks and boat facilities are nearby. Off U.S. 10-N near Helena.

Chief Joseph Battlefield, 16 miles south of Chinook, marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce.

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial is located 35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Small museum containing Indian relics. Picnic grounds.

Flathead Lake State Park, one of three parks on this beautiful lake, offers delightful scenery as well as picnic table, fireplaces and trailer space. On U.S. 93 near Polson.

Fort Owen State Monument, is now being restored. Montana's first white settlement. Off U.S. 93 at Stevensville.

***Hell Creek State Park**, on Fort Peck Reservoir, is located near the scenic badlands of northeastern Montana. Camping, picnicking and water sports. Off Montana Highway 18 near Jordan.

Hooper State Park, offers picnic and camping facilities in a forest setting west of the Rogers Pass Crossing of the Continental Divide. On Montana Highway 20 near Lincoln.

James Kipp State Park, located 65 miles north of Lewistown on Montana 19, offers an excellent camping and picnic area. On the Missouri River.

Lone Pine State Park is an unusually scenic picnic spot with a panoramic view of the beautiful Flathead Valley. Off U.S. 2 near Kalispell.

Lost Creek State Park features Lost Creek Falls in a deep limestone canyon, 6 miles off U.S. 10-A near Anaconda.

Makoshika State Park is an area of spectacular badlands scenery. Its name is a Sioux word for "hell cooled over" (mah-KO'-she-ka). Off U.S. 10 at Glendive.

Medicine Rocks State Park preserves striking rock formations — spirals, columns, archways and caves — carved by centuries of wind and rain. Indians once held medicine dances here. On Montana Highway 7 near Ekalaka.

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument marks the location where Lewis and Clark discovered the beginning of the Missouri, at the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers. Off U.S. 10 near Three Forks.

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area is located 25 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2. Picnic grounds. American Legion hot springs nearby.

***Rock Creek State Park**, on Fort Peck Reservoir, offers picnic and camping facilities, swimming, boating and warm-water fishing. Off Montana Highway 24 near Fort Peck.

Thompson Falls State Park is located on U.S. 10-A three miles west of Thompson Falls on Noxon Reservoir. Picnic and camping grounds, boating and fishing.

Tiber Dam State Park, boating and fishing, off U.S. 2 near Chester.

West Shore State Park, on big, blue Flathead Lake with a view of the impressive Mission Mountains, is superb for picnicking, camping and water sports. On U.S. 93 near Kalispell.

Whitefish Lake State Park, a new park development, is on one of Montana's most charming lakes not far from Glacier National Park. Off U.S. 93 near Whitefish.

Yellow Bay State Park, a favorite spot on Flathead Lake, offers a good beach and sheltered waters for swimming, boating and water skiing. Camping facilities are provided. On Montana Highway 35 near Polson.

*Make local inquiry before traveling into these areas.



Rare bighorn sheep roam the windswept peaks in the high country of Montana's Rocky mountains. Montana's big game includes moose, deer, antelope, elk, Rocky Mountain goat, bear and caribou.



Lewis and Clark Cavern, a Montana state park, is the Northwest's largest limestone cavern. The stalactites grow down, the stalagmites up!

Montana's National Monuments

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

— One of the most fascinating of all United States battlefields is the Montana hillside on which General George Armstrong Custer and his command of 230 officers, enlisted men, civilians and Indian scouts were destroyed by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors.

The many "factual reports" about the Battle of the Little Bighorn River are at such variance that what actually happened — and why it happened — may remain a mystery forever. The battle took place June 25-26, 1876 and has become known as the "Custer Massacre."

The battlefield is located near Crow Agency and Hardin at the junction of U.S. Highways 87 and 212. It is the site of a national cemetery.

The field on which Custer made his "Last Stand" has been responsible for the development of the "Custer Bug." This is a person who has become so curious about the conflict and how it developed that he starts the search for additional facts himself. Many a "Custer Bug" has spent weeks and months roaming the battlefield looking for clues. Several have written excellent books and articles about what happened here.

Few can view the battlefield without experiencing something of the loneliness and uneasiness the troops under Custer must have felt as they advanced on the huge Indian encampment in the scenic valley below them. From near the Reno-Bentzen Battlefield, five miles southeast of where Custer and his men met death, today's visitor can see the whole battle area and imagine for himself what must have occurred. If he's a military strategist — real or fancied — he probably will find himself second-guessing Custer.

The terrain today has changed but little from what it was in June, 1876. The battlefield is marked by a granite memorial and headstones showing where the soldiers fell.

A modern museum contains dioramas and artifacts and National Park Service personnel are available to answer questions.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

— The Big Hole Battlefield National Monument in western Montana stands as a tribute both to the U.S. soldiers who gave their lives there and to the Indians they fought — Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce.

The battlefield is located 12 miles west of Wisdom on Montana Highway 43 and 21 miles southeast of U.S. 93. The original rifle pits, a museum, the soldiers' memorial monument and the Chief Joseph Memorial tell the story of the fighting.

This battle was a tragic episode in the struggle to confine the Indians to reservations. The Nez Perce, attempting to flee peaceably from present-day Idaho to the Canadian border, were attacked at dawn August 9, 1877 by U.S. troops. In the melee, women and children as well as warriors were killed.

Although taken by surprise, Chief Joseph regrouped his warriors and in a full day of fighting, forced the soldiers to fall back. As darkness fell, most of the Indians disappeared. A few remained to harass the soldiers until Chief Joseph could lead his people from the area.

Twenty-nine soldiers were killed and 40 wounded. Two of these died. Eighty-nine Indians were found slain and more than 30 were women and children.

After withdrawing from the Big Hole, the Nez Perce traveled east and north, constantly pursued by U.S. Army forces. Their retreat was the more remarkable because they were burdened with women and children and had a number of wounded in their party.

In Yellowstone National Park they captured two white women who were with tourist parties there. Despite their bitter feelings toward the white man, they released the women unharmed.

Chief Joseph nearly reached his goal. His famous retreat ended within sight of Canada when troops finally caught the Nez Perce at the Bear's Paw Battlefield near Chinook. After a six-day siege, Chief Joseph surrendered.

"From where the sun now stands," he said, "I will fight no more forever."

Montana's Major Highways

U.S. 2, known as the Hi-Line, is a through route running east and west across northern Montana. This route cuts through "Big Sky" country where thousands of acres of rolling plains are broken only by an occasional, picturesque butte. Oil fields, Indian reservations and wheat lands lie east of the Continental Divide. Approaching the crest of the Rockies, the highway skirts Glacier National Park and crosses Marias Pass at 5,216 feet, the lowest crossing of the Divide in Montana. It continues west through evergreen forests and past beautiful McGregor and Thompson Lakes to Christmas tree land in northwestern Montana. Montana's largest dams, Fort Peck and Hungry Horse, are on this route.

U.S. 10, "main street of Montana," is the state's most-traveled highway. It runs east and west through the central and south-central parts of the state. Following the Yellowstone River route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the eastern third features badlands, oil wells and cattle range. Passing through fine agricultural centers, the highway climbs to 6,002 feet at Bozeman Pass and through Three Forks near the Missouri River headwaters. It continues west past Lewis and Clark Caverns, climbs Pipestone Pass to the famous copper mining center of Butte, and follows the Clark Fork River into the heart of western Montana. Alternate U.S. 10, a scenic drive between Anaconda and Drummond, borders Georgetown Lake. West of Missoula, U.S. 10-Alternate branches northwest through Flathead Indian country. Both 10 and 10-A continue westward through cool evergreen forests.

U.S. 12 enters Montana near Baker and passes through scenic badlands to Miles City where it joins U.S. 10 along the Yellowstone River to Forsyth. It veers northwest to Roundup and passes through antelope range country, runs near Canyon Ferry Reservoir, enters the capital at Helena and crosses the Divide at MacDonald Pass. It coincides with U.S. 10 from Garrison to Missoula.

U.S. 87's outstanding feature is the Custer Battlefield National Monument. From Crow Indian country in the south, this route runs north through fine ranch lands and passes historic Fort Benton on the Missouri River.

At Great Falls it connects with the Missouri River Drive to Giant Springs, waterfalls and hydroelectric dams.

U.S. 89 provides an easy, water-level route into Montana from Yellowstone National Park. It runs north through farming country, climbs 8,000-foot Kings Hill, enters Montana's largest city, Great Falls, and continues on to Canada through rolling wheat lands and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. It borders eastern Glacier National Park.

U.S. 91 crosses gentle Monida Pass to enter Montana atop the Continental Divide. A north-south highway through the western third of Montana, it traverses the Beaverhead Valley near historic Bannack, first territorial capital. It crosses the Continental Divide twice more — at Deer Lodge Pass and Elk Park Pass — and follows scenic canyons between Butte and Great Falls. The Gates of the Mountains, north of Helena, are reached from this route. It winds along the sparkling Missouri River and cuts through handsome strip-farming country.

U.S. 93 enters Montana at Lost Trail Pass on the Continental Divide. To the east lies the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument. From the historic Bitterroot Valley where Montana first was settled, U.S. 93 leads to the National Bison Range and Flathead Indian Reservation. The Mission Mountains — "Alps of America" — and magnificent Flathead Lake are on this route. North of Kalispell it leads past Whitefish Lake to Canada amidst dense evergreen forests.

U.S. 191 from West Yellowstone to Bozeman is a scenic drive through the towering canyon of the beautiful Gallatin River.

U.S. 212 is a direct route into Montana from South Dakota. It traverses southeastern Montana's famed ranching country to Billings. It turns south at Laurel and passes through a fertile valley to Red Lodge then climbs over the 11,000-foot Beartooth Mountain on the Red Lodge-Cooke City or Beartooth Highway to the northeast corner of Yellowstone National Park.

U.S. 310 is a short route from northern Wyoming into south-central Montana through fine agricultural lands.



The checkerboard pattern of strip farming forms a background for Montana's famous beef cattle.



A pack string approaches a refreshing stream in serene high mountain country, where vacationers truly "get away from it all."

Your Vacation in...

A Montana vacation is a vacation in the outdoors.

Those who travel through Montana on fast, modern highways, those who confine their vacations to developed resort areas, even those who visit the state and national parks see only a part of the region's true charm.

The way to see Montana is to roam — by auto, on horseback or on foot. Within a few minutes drive of any town is the scenic solitude of secluded forests or open plains. Thousands of square miles of the state are public lands.

Montana's dude ranches keep alive the traditions of the old west and a dude ranch vacation is an unforgettable experience. A visitor need know nothing about ranching or even horseback riding to enjoy his stay on a modern dude ranch. Horses are gentle and specially trained for the mountain trails. Children especially learn to ride quickly.

Avid hunters and fishermen can hire experienced outfitters and guides to take them into Montana's fabulous back country and wilderness areas. Information about dude ranches or outfitters and guides can be obtained from local chambers of commerce, the Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, or the State Advertising Department, Helena.

The tourist who prefers not to leave the comfort of his car can choose from hundreds of roads leading deep into fragrant forests, high up in cool mountains, sometimes to deserted ruins of once-famous gold mines, always to undisturbed relaxation. Picture taking possibilities are endless.

Montana is, significantly, the home of the man who wrote the words to the song, "Don't Fence Me In." Why not let it be the inspiration for your greatest vacation ever — your vacation in Montana's magnificent outdoors!

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST — 2,131,115 acres. Headquarters — Dillon, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 91; Montana 41, 43, 287. Special Features — Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area; Big Hole Battlefield National Monument; Sacajawea Memorial Area; first capital of Montana Territory at Bannack;

Tobacco Root, Madison, Gravelly, Snowcrest and Continental Divide Ranges; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead and Big Hole Rivers; alpine lakes. Recreation Resources — Fishing; deer, elk, moose, antelope and bear hunting; hot springs; scenic drives; wilderness trips.

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST — 1,113,804 acres. Headquarters — Hamilton, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 93; Montana 38. Special Features — Bitterroot Valley and spectacular Bitterroot Mountains; scores of mountain lakes and hot springs; Skalkaho Falls; ancient Indian picture-writing; St. Mary's Mission and Fort Owen; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, largest in the United States; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. Recreation Resources — Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting for elk, deer, bear and Rocky Mountain goats; Bitterroot Valley and Skalkaho scenic drives; riding trails; wilderness trips.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST — 1,097,769 acres. Headquarters — Billings, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 212, 310; Montana 7. Special Features — Spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway, snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus; Granite Peak, 12,850 feet, highest point in Montana; hundreds of lakes; Woodbine Falls, 900 feet; glaciers and ice caverns; Grasshopper Glacier; rich fossil beds; Indian picture-writing and burial grounds; Beartooth Wilderness Area. Recreation Resources — Trout fishing, big game hunting, saddle and pack trips.

DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST — 1,134,676 acres. Headquarters — Butte, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 10, 10-A, 91; Montana 38. Special Features — Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area; Tobacco Root Mountains; Mt. Powell and Flint Creek Range; numerous alpine lakes. Recreation Resources — Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting, including bear, deer, elk and special moose seasons; riding trails, wilderness trips; ghost towns via scenic drives.

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST — 2,336,389 acres. Headquarters — Kalispell, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 2, 93; Montana 35. Special Features — Spectacular geological

Montana's National Forests

formations, including massive Chinese Wall and jagged Mission Mountains; hanging valleys; glaciers and scores of glacial lakes; Mission Mountains and Pentagon Wild Areas; Bob Marshall Wilderness Area; Hungry Horse Dam. Recreation Resources — Fishing, hunting; big game includes elk, deer, moose, bear, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goats; picnicking, boating, camping, canoeing, hiking, riding; scenic drives around Flathead Lake, Hungry Horse Reservoir, and to Swan and Whitefish Lakes.

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST — 1,700,120 acres. Headquarters — Bozeman, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 10, 89, 191; Montana 287. Special Features — Great Gallatin Valley; Crazy Mountains; canyons, snow-clad peaks; eleven outstanding waterfalls; more than 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams; Spanish Peaks and Absaroka Wilderness Areas. Recreation Resources — Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting including bear, moose, elk, deer; trail riding and wilderness trips; scenic drives in Gallatin, Boulder, Yankee Jim and Hyalite Canyons.

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST — 965,289 acres. Headquarters — Helena, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 12, 91; Montana 20. Special Features — Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn Mountain ranges; Gates of the Mountains on the Missouri River; old Fort Logan original blockhouse; ghost towns including Diamond City, Marysville; Crow Creek Falls; Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area. Recreation Resources — Scenic drives including Trout and Beaver Creek Canyons; riding trails; wilderness trips; elk and deer hunting; lake and stream fishing.

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST — 447,147 acres. Headquarters — Sandpoint, Idaho. Access highways — U.S. 10, 10-A. Special Features — Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area; rugged mountain ranges; numerous highland lakes and mountain streams; a hundred miles of Clark Fork River Valley combining agricultural lands, forested areas and picturesque mountain grandeur. Recreation Resources — Mountain lake, stream and river fishing; big game hunting for bear, elk, black and white

tail deer; numerous scenic drives; primitive area and trail riding trips; huckleberrying.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST — 1,769,095 acres. Headquarters — Libby, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 2, 93; Montana 37. Special Features — Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area; Whitefish Range; Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon and Fisher River. Recreation Resources — Scenic drives along Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, Fisher River; riding trails; big game hunting including black bear and deer; lake and stream fishing.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST — 1,862,004 acres. Headquarters — Great Falls, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 87, 89; Montana 21, 287. Special Features — Bob Marshall Wilderness Area; Chinese Wall and Continental Divide; scenic limestone canyons and rolling mountains with many open meadows; Little Belt Mountains. Recreation Resources — Big game hunting for deer, elk, grizzly and black bear, and antelope; stream and lake fishing; wilderness trips; riding trails; scenic drives including Kings Hill, Judith River, Crystal Lake, Sun River and Teton River.

LOLO NATIONAL FOREST — 2,076,652 acres. Headquarters — Missoula, Montana. Access highways — U.S. 10, 93; Montana 20. Special Features — Seeley Lake chain; Bob Marshall and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area; Mission, Bitterroot and Swan Ranges; Continental Divide; Lewis and Clark Trail; junction of Clark Fork and Bitterroot Rivers. Recreation Resources — Foot trails to a hundred lakes and peaks; mountain saddle trails; stream and lake fishing; hunting for native grouse, Chinese pheasant, elk, deer and bear; wilderness pack trips; scenic drives include Lolo Trail, Lochsa River, Seeley Lake, Buffalo Park, Rock Creek.

Montana also has seven state forests containing 222,000 acres.

For more information about features, facilities, campgrounds and scenic drives in Montana's national forests, write U.S. Forest Service Regional Office, Missoula, Montana.



Nevada City is a restored gold camp just down Alder Gulch from famed Virginia City, pioneer capital of the Montana Territory. Both towns' street and buildings preserve the aura of the early west.



Golf course sites in the Big Sky country are as varied as Montana's countryside. Visitors find them bordering beautiful lakes and streams or carved through woodland areas where a slice or a hook spells trouble!

Memory Filling Activities

CAMPING

Whether you plan overnight camp-outs just off black-topped highways, or a more adventurous stay in out-of-the-way or remote forests, Montana has a lot to offer. Some 300 camping areas along main routes of travel are ready to rest hurried travelers. For those who take camping seriously, the Forest Service maintains areas and facilities off the beaten track. Or perhaps you would like to go deep into primitive country where travel is limited to horses or foot trails and where you'll have miles of green timber and cool streams all to yourself. Montana offers this, too.

Mountain weather is unpredictable, so the camper should be prepared for almost anything. Even though days may be sunny and warm, nights get crisp at high altitudes. Have plenty of warm clothing and bedding.

Be careful while camping, too; you may be a good many miles from the nearest doctor. Keep a good flashlight on hand so you can move about safely in the darkness. Be careful, too, with your campfires and make certain they're really out before you leave them.

ROCK HUNTER'S PARADISE

"Thar's gold in them thar hills," still rings true in Montana today as it did a hundred years ago. Of course, those gold nuggets are harder to find, but there are many specimens as precious to the ardent rock hound as gold.

Montana earned its nickname of "The Treasure State" with its vast natural resources, not the least of which are the precious, semi-precious and unusual stones that make a rock hunter's paradise.

Montana has produced more gem sapphires than any other state, with important commercial deposits in three areas, including the cornflower blue sapphires of Yogo Gulch, site of the famed mines which produced more than \$10 million worth of the beautiful stones. Green, yellow, red and aquamarine sapphires are also found in the state. Rubies, garnets and agates are other semi-precious stones which occur quite widely. There are many others of less value, but just as important to rock hounds who want great variety, and unusual features in their prized collection.

Montana Moss Agates, as semi-precious, but highly prized and interesting stones, are found extensively in the state.

There are many excellent displays of Montana stones in museums, educational institutions and private displays open to the public.

If you would like more information, write for pamphlet.

GOLFING

Every major Montana city and many of the small towns have excellent golf courses which test the skill of the most avid golfing enthusiast. On the state's uncrowded courses, having to wait to tee off is unusual. Montana cities are not yet so populated that golfers need to make reservations days ahead to assure a starting time. In fact, a reservation of any kind is seldom needed.

Treasure State golf course sites are as varied as Montana's spacious countryside. They are carved out of dense timber, from which an occasional deer and lots of chipmunk will emerge. They border beautiful lakes or big rivers. Even big expanses of green fairways can be found bordered by sagebrush where rough is really rough!

BOATING

Montana, with its deep, clear lakes and its big rivers, was among the first states to feel the impact of America's enthusiasm for boats. Boaters find beautiful scenery and fine fishing in most waters.

The rivers vary. Those in the lower tributaries are docile but certain waters in the mountain regions will test the skill of the most accomplished boatsman. Float trips are popular and produce excellent catches of trout. The wise boatsman, however, will inquire locally what lies ahead before setting out on his downstream journey.

Along with its 31 major rivers, Montana has more than 1,500 lakes to beckon the inland sailor. Flathead Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the west and is ranked by boaters as among the most outstanding in the nation. Nestled amid high mountains only a few miles away is Whitefish Lake, also one of

...in the Big Sky Country

the leading boat attractions in the country.

Other lakes range in size from a few snow-fed acres to miles-long expanses of deep blue encircled by vast forests. Truly, here is where a family can "get away from it all."

Montana's uncrowded rivers and lakes are ideal for water skiers who find adequate room in which to become proficient at the sport. Water skiing is a leading summer pastime.

Speed boat enthusiasts see fine hydroplane racing in many of Montana's lake regions. Always the races are an occasion for another fun-filled weekend in Montana, the spacious BIG SKY country.

For Montana boating laws, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.

SKI THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

Discover the sun and powder in Montana's lofty Rockies during the long season on thrilling 'above-the-clouds' slopes. For skiers who are looking for new slopes to conquer, uncrowded runs and excellent snow conditions from early fall to early summer, Montana is the place. Ski slopes range from 3000 to 9400 feet.

The novice, as well as the expert, will find adventure in Montana skiing. Challenging slopes, long exhilarating runs, vast open snow-fields, miles of excellent powder snow with snow depths over 100 inches, and panoramic views of the rugged Rocky Mountains at every turn, plus that famous "western hospitality" await you at Montana Ski resorts.

Most areas feature facilities including lodge, dormitory or nearby motel accommodations, restaurants, snack bars, lounges and warming huts, and several have night skiing facilities.

Well-maintained paved highways are open the year around to all major Montana cities adjacent to ski areas, and these cities are also serviced by air, bus and rail transportation.

Write for a guide to Montana's ski areas.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S PARADISE

The Treasure State offers tremendous variety to the photographer, be he an occasional snap shooter, the serious amateur, or the profession-

al. The opportunities for spectacular pictures include mountains, lakes, wildlife, badlands, and beneath the ground in caves and mines.

The latter will require flash equipment with the larger type bulbs. Lewis and Clark Caverns have several large areas or rooms which absorb light. Better open the camera one stop more than indicated for pictures here.

Roundness and depth can be added to pictures of Montana landscapes by shooting late in the day when the sun provides a grazing light.

Many areas of Montana are heavily timbered and often are rendered rather dark in photographs. The use of yellow filter helps to lighten these areas, darkens the sky, and penetrates haze for those shots of snow-crowned peaks fifty miles away.

Wildlife photography can be very rewarding, particularly in the two National Parks in Montana. Moose, elk, bear, deer, buffalo and many smaller creatures abound here. They are wild, however tame they may appear, so without a long lens, shoot from a safe distance or from the car.

When shooting pictures on Montana lakes, glaciers or of the sun-bleached buttes at Mokoshika State Park, remember to compensate for the extra light they reflect. Early morning and late afternoon are the best time to capture these weird formations on film.

There are vantage points in both Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as other areas, appropriate for taking pictures of outstanding views. Frequently these areas are signed and picture taking is encouraged.

Montana is the "Big Sky" country and reflects lots of blue light. Use a skylight filter and remember to insert a dash of yellow or red in the clothing when taking pictures of the family.

Film, photo supplies and processing are available throughout Montana. Inquire locally and many times you can have your finished slides and prints to take home with you or sent on ahead.

Be sure to bring your camera along on 'Your Montana Vacation'.



The scene of Custer's Last Stand, Custer Battlefield National Monument clearly conveys the story of Montana's epic Indian battle.



Winter sunshine, the scenic Rockies, excellent powder snow and that famous "western hospitality" are found during a Montana ski vacation.

Historically Speaking

"You have to push a lot of ground behind you to get places in this state," reads one of Montana's rustic highway markers on Montana's eastern boundary. Montana has many miles of wide open spaces, mile-high mountains and luxuriant valleys where its dramatic history unfolds on these historical highway markers. Here is an opportunity to let imagination run rampant and relive the days so ably related.

The story of the settlement of Montana begins about 10,000 years ago, when the first small bands of wandering hunters appeared along the eastern flanks of the Rockies. From that beginning until the present, the story is told through the fragile clues discovered by archaeologists in camps, caves, graves, hunters' kills and the sites of ceremonies.

First white man in what is Montana's present boundaries was probably Chevalier de la Verendrye, an adventurous Frenchman who came down from Canada in search of the Columbia River. He probably entered the extreme southeastern corner of Montana, and on New Year's Day, 1743, sighted snow-capped mountains to the west. They glistened in the sunlight and Verendrye exclaimed, "This is truly the Land of the Shining Mountains." But the Chevalier turned back without reaching those mountains and no more white men came until the Lewis and Clark Expedition sixty-two years later.

Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark were chosen as joint commanders of the party which became known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition and they reached Montana's eastern border at the junction of the Missouri and Yellowstone River, April 25, 1805. Montana was the only place where the captains conducted side expeditions. It was on the return trip from the Pacific that the party divided and extended its explorations to include the Marias River country and the valley of the Yellowstone.

American fur traders followed the two captains during the period from 1807 to 1843. These mountain men finally trapped out the streams and as travel increased over the Oregon Trail, became guides and hunters for the wagon trains. This left Montana to the

Indians and buffalo until about the middle of the century.

In July, 1862, John White made Montana's first pay discovery on Grasshopper Creek and the camp of Bannack came into existence. Montana became a Territory on May 26, 1864 with Bannack as its capital. In 1863 Bill Fairweather and five partners struck it rich in Alder Gulch and by 1865 Bannack was forced to yield the capital to the new 'boom town' Virginia City. Finally, it was the four Georgians who struck it big on "Last Chance Gulch," present main street of Helena, and the population moved again.

By the 1880's, when the bison herds were exterminated, the Indians had been confined to reservations and forced to adopt white customs. However, Montana's open ranges and unspoiled wilderness areas recreate for the visitor the land of the Indian in the days of his independence.

Many of the historical highway markers point out scenes famous in Indian history, often still untouched by civilization. On the seven Indian reservations, visitors can watch native dances and games at the annual summer celebrations that have largely replaced Sun Dances as the high spots of the social year.

The visitor will be lured by the Indian battlegrounds, such as the Bear Paw south of Chinook where the great warrior Chief Joseph surrendered, and the old installations at Fort Benton and Fort Owen, plus the stirring impact of religion on the brawling frontier depicted by St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville and St. Ignatius Mission.

A booklet of the Montana Historical Markers is available upon request.

The cattle boom began in the 80's when long-horn cattle surged up the trail from Texas, and cattle from western Montana were brought over the mountains to fill the old buffalo range. Then in 1910 there was a new rush to Montana — this time for free land under the Homestead Act. And thus came the dawn of civilization to Montana.

RODEOS

"Powder River! Let 'er buck!!" is a favorite expression in this part of the country when a high bucking, hard kickin' bronc makes his first jump out of the chute. Known by various titles — Roundups, Stampedes, Frontier Days, etc. — Rodeo is the most native of American sports, and was born of the cattle business in the old West. In the early days, it was a means for the range cowboy to let off steam and bet his meager wages. Today it is a highly regulated and exacting contest and has grown to be one of the biggest spectator sports in the nation. Rodeo season begins in Montana in early spring and continues through late fall with a performance somewhere in the state almost every week end during this period.

GHOST TOWNS

How about turning back the clock and prowling around a genuine Montana Ghost Town? Both romantically and historically, these ghost mining camps rate high on Montana's list of attractions. There is a certain air of mystery and adventure in seeking out and exploring these once-thriving towns which poured billions of dollars into the nation's coffers.

Many of the camps are now just a few decayed scraps of wood, weed-topped, amid a few odd pieces of crude mining equipment. But, surprisingly enough, some appear almost ready-to-live in towns from which people just walked away.

Elkhorn, just south of Boulder, off U.S. 91, still has a lot to see. Elkhorn started in 1872 and sent out \$32 million in gold and silver. The townsite is more than a mile high, and its saloons still show the bullet holes from 75-year-old arguments. Nearby Elkhorn Peak, with its glistening white marble cliffs, stretches 9500 feet up into the air.

One of the best of all ghost towns in Montana is Granite near Philipsburg on U.S. Highway 10A. This was the richest silver mine on earth and it might never have been discovered if a telegram from the east hadn't been delayed. The mine's backers thought their venture hopeless and ordered an end to operations,

but the last blast on the last shift uncovered a bonanza which yielded \$40,000,000.

There are 90 odd ghost mining camps waiting to be explored in Montana, so for a thrilling treat plan an adventure in ghost towns, and relive the Gold Rush days.

Write for a list of Montana Ghost Towns.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

In recent years collectors of authentic western Americana have discovered that Montana is a treasure trove of Indian clothing, artifacts and unique native arts and crafts.

These have not been widely publicized so the traveler needs to seek them out by making local inquiry, area by area. All seven of the Indian reservations have market centers but the visitor should not expect to find them advertised in neon lights. A short cut to locating them is to check at the agency town or U.S. Indian Service headquarters.

The traveler should inquire, too, about individual Indians who take custom orders on beautifully beaded, naturally tanned buckskin clothing, often incorporating aboriginal, or at least, pre-white man designs and techniques.

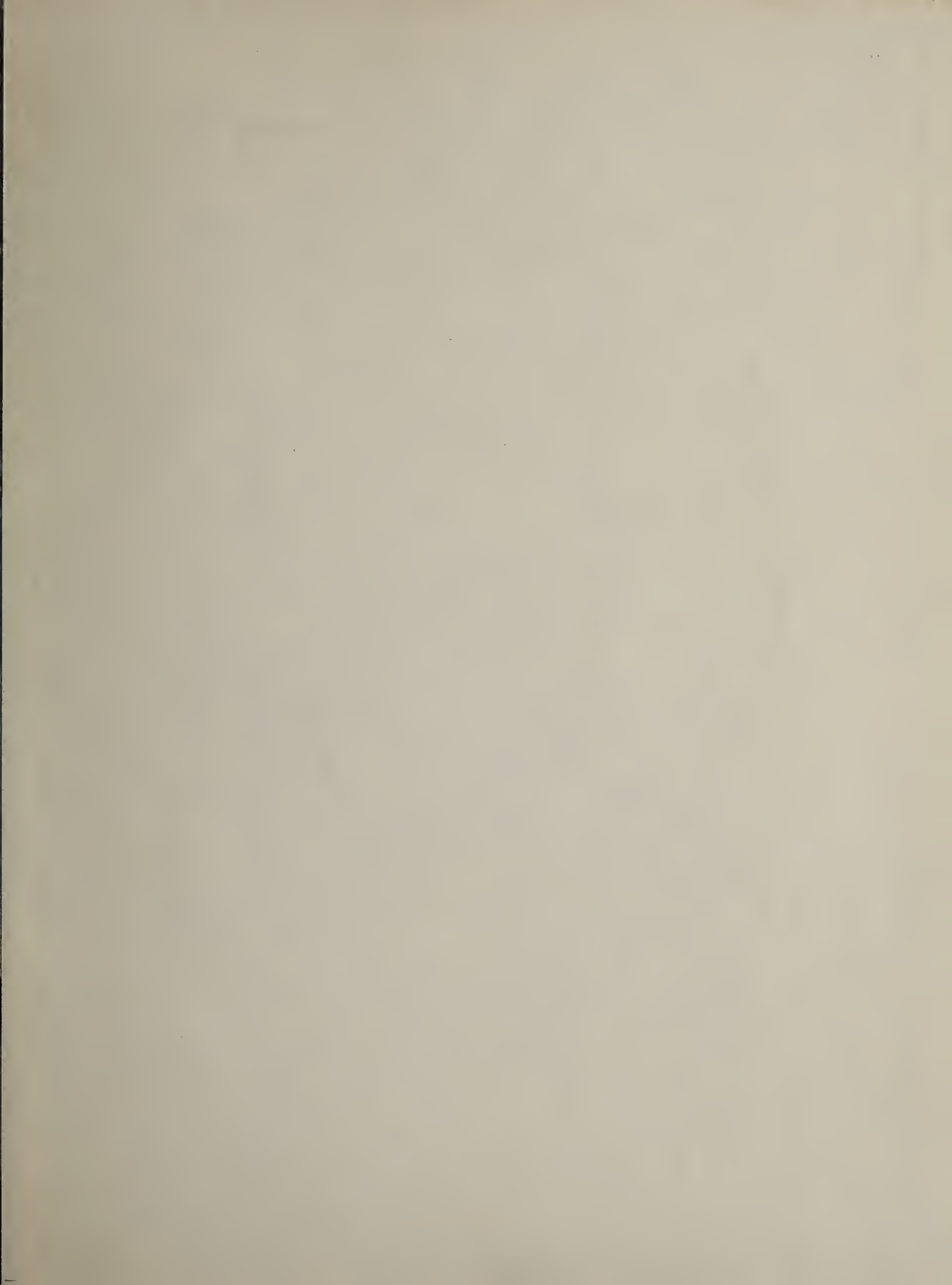
Talented Montana artists, both Indian and white, now are producing a fascinating array of art objects ranging from small inexpensive sketches, etchings, drawings, pastels and wood and stone sculptures to major wall canvasses, bronzes and murals. Most are created from native materials.

Also obtainable is exquisite jewelry utilizing Montana gold, sapphires and rubies, bone, odd stones and every kind of hoof, claw and horn of the region's wildlife. Exceptionally fine pottery can be found. Montana has an abundance of clays with remarkable glazes resulting from rare mineralogy.

The State Historical Museum at Helena and most local museums invite local inquiry.

Montana's official state song "MONTANA", with music by Joseph E. Howard and lyrics by Charles C. Cohan, is available from Shodair Crippled Children's Hospital, 840 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana.





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